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Bridgeport, Conn.
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DILLON'S

Wholesale and Retail Leading Milliners.

1105 MAIN STREET
Bridgeport, Conn.
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Autumn Millinery Opening Days, Wednesday and Thursday, September 15-16

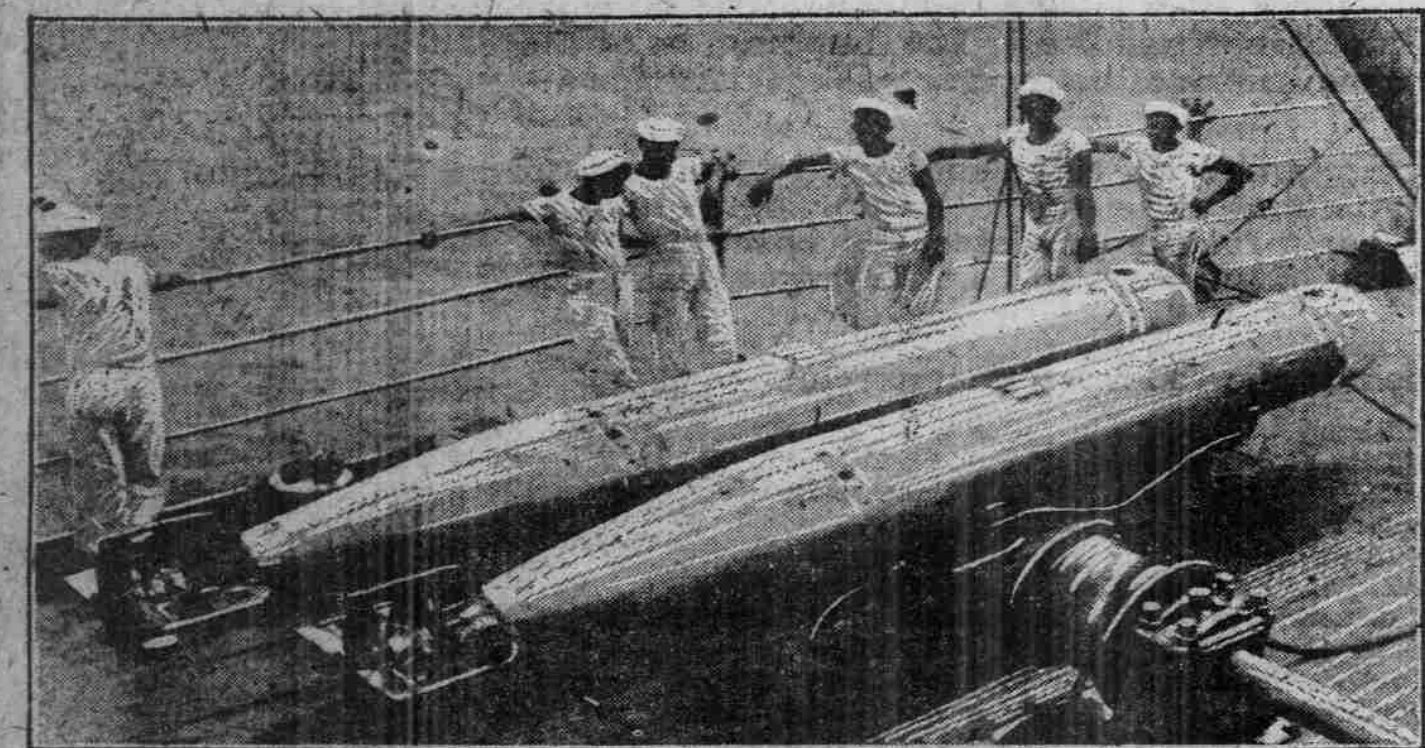
THE NEW FALL MILLINERY
RECEIVES ITS INITIAL
SHOWING TO-MORROW.

An Intensely Interesting Display
Reflecting The Authentic Fashion
Tendencies of The New Season.

We waited until our very latest purchased had arrived before we announced this opening, as we wished to present an assortment that was not only complete but which included all the last-minute fashions.

It is therefore with a great deal of pleasure that we now ask you to stop in to see these charming new models. They are the last word from sources that set the style for all America, and will certainly have the ready approval of the women of Bridgeport. The choice is broad, pretty, correct; and prices are moderate. You are invited—no cards.

POWERFUL TORPEDOES ON ONE OF DESTROYERS OF UNCLE SAM'S NAVY.



Uncle Sam's navy is justly proud of its destroyers. In the accompanying illustration are shown torpedoes on board one of these boats. The destroyers are particularly valuable in combating submarines. They are built primarily for speed. In the event of a clash with a foreign power the destroyer boats of the United States navy are counted on to give a good account of themselves.

CHIEF OF STAFF OF BRITISH ARMY ROSE FROM RANKS

Remarkable Career of William Robertson, Head of Forces in France.

British Headquarters, France, Sept. 14.—Little is known to the outside world about Sir William Robertson, K. C. V. O., K. C. B., D. S. O., whose remarkable career from the ranks to Chief of Staff of the Army is so well known to the army itself. His work in relation to that of Sir John French, the commander-in-chief, has been described as that of the general manager of a great corporation to that of its president.

A powerfully built country boy, he came to London at the age of 19 and enlisted in the Ninth Lancers. Promotion from the ranks is not frequent. The great majority of officers come from the military school at Sandhurst. But the door is kept open for a private of good education and character. By passing a stiff examination he may secure a commission.

Young Robertson had had only an elementary education, but he set out to make up for the deficiency by study. He invested his shilling a day, which is the pay of a British private, in books. As a British regular trooper has none too much time to himself he used to get comrades to read to him from Bacon and the English classics while he was grooming his horse or cleaning his equipment.

Not until he had served ten years did he pass his examination which gave him a commission in the Third Dragoon Guards. He was then 29 and the average second Lieutenant had about eight years the start of him of him on the army list. In the course of lineal promotion he could never hope to be more than a major.

Bed Bugs in the Bed

drive away your roomers and keep your friends from staying over night. They rather leave and say nothing, it is courtesy, but is not forgotten.

CYRUS' PRESTO KILLER will kill the bugs and rid the house of the pest, 25c.

THE CYRUS PHARMACY

Fairfield Ave., Cor. Courtland Street.

Special promotion could come only through distinguishing himself. MacDonald, who won fame by his charge at Omdurman and other eminent British commanders' wings had come from the ranks had won their way as natural leaders of men in the field. Robertson's career is the more striking, officers say, because it is due to excellence in organization and the application of the methods of modern war which presupposes the grounding of a thorough scientific military education.

Four years after he had received the commission he had won enough attention to be assigned to the intelligence branch of the Quarter-master's Department in India. In India he found his opportunity. Re-wards will recall what an excellent application of the methods of modern war which presupposes the grounding of a thorough scientific military education.

To the average officer there is nothing very attractive in spending hours with a native "munshi" or teacher in acquiring a tongue which can be of use with only some frontier tribes. Robertson offered his munshi a quarter of the reward when he was proficient enough to earn it by passing an examination. Sir William, when he is reminiscences, will recall what an excellent bargain this proved to be. The munshi saw to it that his pupil did not fall to improve any spare moments. He would be waiting at his pupil's door at daybreak and put him through an hour's lesson before breakfast. Having mastered one dialect Robertson undertook another and then another. Soon he became known as a language expert. This gained for him another opportunity which was to apply his knowledge to explorations on the North-west frontier. When the Chitral Chitra trouble came his linguistic accomplishments and his knowledge of the country were invaluable. He came out of the Chitral campaign with the Distinguished Service Order for services which included gallantry in action when he was severely wounded. Now he was a "marked man" in the service, marked by a stubborn application which had brought him from the ranks and by his demonstrated ability.

"Everyone had to admire him," as another general said. "He had won his way without influence against odds by sheer hard work making the most of his natural gifts."

On the staff throughout the South African campaign he earned the praise of Roberts and Kitchener by his capacity for setting things straight when others sometimes failed. When in 1910 he was placed in command of the Army Staff College even those who agreed that he had shown himself to be the man for the place were amazed at the thought of a man who had been for ten years a private without any groundwork of regular academic education should become the director of an institution which gathers the ablest officers of the army for instruction in the higher branches of war and gives the character to army organization in time of war.

Meantime he had kept on with his languages. He now knew French and German and he had studied the continental army system. There seems to be general agreement that his improvement of the staff college marked an epoch.

As Director of Military Training at the War Office he later had much to do with the preparation of the British Expeditionary Force. He went to France with its Quarter-

master-General who was responsible for keeping that army overseas supplied. His success in this capacity led to his appointment as Chief of Staff. Now all the branches of the army activities are under his direction. It is his business to co-ordinate all; and to amalgamate the forces of the new army which arrive with the old in a homogeneous organization up to the standard required by present conditions of warfare. Despite his life of unremitting application he has few gray hairs at 52; and he gives the impression of the physical vigor and endurance which enables him to keep up the pace of 16 hours' hard work a day. Those who go into his office know him as a man of few words, a good listener, who sticks to the facts and never indulges in theories.

"He does not hesitate to do away with red tape," said one of his assistants. "The essential point with him is to get the thing done. During the retreat from Mons we lost a great deal of material. Among other things officers and men lost all their equipment, even including their caps in some instances. As the government clothes and equips the men they could be cared for. But the officers pay for their own. They would have to fill out certain forms for reimbursement which would have to go to the War Office—but Sir William settled that in a minute by giving orders that they should be supplied and we could take care of the red tape afterward. Throughout all the vicissitudes of the campaign from Mons to the Aisne and then to the Ypres-Argentieres line the soldiers never went short of food. Regardless of red tape and any other obstacles he saw that in some way or other their rations reached them. He is proud of the fact that he rose from the ranks and he dislikes publicity. His one supreme interest is his work. He likes work for work's sake."

"Connie" Shea Leaves Atlantic Hotel Here

Cornelius Shea has resigned as manager of the Atlantic hotel and was succeeded by Frederick F. Needham of New York.

Mr. Shea, who is familiarly known as "Connie" to hundreds of hotel patrons of this section, gave no hint of his resignation and the action came as a complete surprise to the employees of the hotel as well as to his numerous local friends.

Mr. Shea has been in this city several months, having come here from Waterbury where he was connected with the Connecticut hotel. Mr. Needham assumed charge of the hotel today. The lease of the Atlantic hotel is owned by Arlingworth and Berger, proprietors of the Victoria hotel in New York.

SAW ALMOST SEVERED HAND.

The emergency hospital corps reported at 8:30 this morning to a call from the Singer Sewing Machine Cabinet Co. on East Washington avenue, where Frank Riba, aged 59, of 240 Newfield avenue, a wood cutter at the factory, had caught his hand in a hand-saw, almost severing it at the wrist. The injury was dressed by Dr. J. P. Deery, and Riba was removed to Bridgeport hospital for further treatment.

ADVERTISE IN THE FARMER

SPRING FESTIVAL IN CHINA SOON TO BE AMERICANIZED

Ancient Customs Will Be Dropped for New World Progressive Ideas.

Peking, Sept. 14.—China has a J. Sterling Morton in Chou Tzu-Chi, the minister of agriculture and commerce. For years Mr. Chou has been deeply interested in afforestation, and the furtherance of his plans he has created a Chinese Arbor Day, when all farmers are especially urged to plant and cultivate trees in honor of their ancestors.

The day which the Chinese have celebrated for over 2500 years. It is called the Spring Festival. This year it fell on April 6, but the date changes yearly, as the occasion is fixed by the lunar calendar.

Formerly it has been the practice of Chinese to observe this day by burning paper boats, paper horses and etc which are supposed to assist their ancestors in escaping evil spirits. Its celebration has been general in rural communities, but cities have not been constant in observing the festival and the festivals designed to do honor to ancestors.

Mr. Chou hopes to have the old Chinese festival perpetuated in a more practical way, and his plan is to combine the festival of Arbor Day from America with the ancient feast is typical of the present government's plan to build a new China on the best of the old traditions and not waste an effort to uproot entirely customs which have endured for many centuries.

The Spring Festival is somewhat legendary in its origin, but is supposed to date back to 654 B. C. Prince Tsai had a devoted supporter, Kial Che-Tui, who followed the prince into exile in Northern China and lived with him there for 18 years. When Prince Tsai was about to leave exile and again gained the favor of the court he tried to reward Kial Che-Tui for his faithful service. But Kial was unwilling to have his devotion to his friend rewarded and escaped with his mother into the mountains, where they lived for several years regardless of Tsai's efforts to entice him out into the world. Finally Tsai had enough in the mountains to compel Kial to leave his hiding place. The unfortunate recluse and his mother were both burned. Great clouds of smoke engulfed the mountain for a single day. The following day was one of unusual brightness, and this brilliancy inspired the Spring Festival.

The Chinese celebrate the day by eating brilliantly dyed eggs and decorate the doors of their homes with willow branches. Originally this was a period of fasting. At first the celebrants would eat no hot food for a period of 30 days, but this was found to affect the health of the public so seriously that an imperial edict was issued centuries ago forbidding this feature.

The University of Nanking, an institution maintained by Americans, has a department of agriculture and forestry which has attracted wide attention in China and has done much to inspire the movement for afforestation. Joseph H. H. Rogers, American, is at the head of this department and has impressed the government so favorably by his work in tree planting on Purple Mountain, near Nanking, that the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce has disbanded the college of agriculture established by the government in Peking and sent 24 of the most promising students to work under Professor Baile.

Practically all the provinces are now sending students to study forestry at Nanking, and the school which grew out of the efforts of a few missionaries to plant the way in the conservation of natural resources promises to become a vital influence in the movement to restore trees to the cut-over lands of China.

Because of the extreme poverty of the Chinese and the severity of the winter in the northern sections, all trees are seized upon for fuel by the poverty-stricken. Even the roots are grubbed out. Chinese are compelled to burn dry grass to keep from freezing in extreme weather. The result is bare hillsides which heavy rains rob of all fertile soil. The conditions exist in most of the lowlands. Chinese rivers have become subject to terrible floods since the devastations of forests in the hills and mountains. Lands which were once fertile have been robbed of their soil by high waters and it has been deposited in river beds or on ground so near the level of the river that it can seldom produce a crop because of the water. Engineers who have made surveys of the Chinese rivers for the government in an effort to devise systems of flood control hold out little hope until trees are restored in the hills to retain the water which now dashes off the bare lands into the streams with such speed that the channels are inadequate to care for it.

Mr. Chou was educated in America and has traveled widely in Europe studying conservation problems. He is thoroughly familiar with the different problems China faces in her efforts to make crops certain and avoid the famine and pestilence which sweep over the valleys in the trail of ruinous floods. The Chinese government lacks the money necessary to carry on afforestation in a large way, but the progressive minister of agriculture is endeavoring to get the farmers of the republic all interested in tree planting and through their co-operation hopes to simplify the problems of the engineers.

Chinaman Attempts Life With Thumb Nail In Prison

Springfield, Mass., Sept. 14.—Baw Young, alias Ng Hok Leung, held for a term of three months at attempted suicide in the York street jail last night by mutilating his body with his thumbnail. Moans coming from his cell shortly before midnight resulted in his discovery and he was taken to the hospital, where his condition is reported as not serious.

One million flies have been killed by children of Peapack, N. J., in a fly-swating contest.

Official VIEWS OF World's War

TURKISH

Constantinople, Sept. 14.—The following statement was issued tonight at the Turkish war office: "Our artillery successfully shelled an enemy regiment near Karakol and enemy camps near Sallake. It also dispersed companies maneuvering near Seddul Bahr. An enemy cruiser and torpedo boats which tried to approach the coast were repelled. Along the remainder of the front there is nothing important to report."

Summary OF THE War News

Landings of additional large bodies of British and French troops on the Gallipoli peninsula are reported from Mytilene.

Paris hears the allied fleet has silenced Turkish batteries on the Asiatic coast in the Dardanelles and is about to cover an expeditionary force with their fire and that steady progress is being made against the Turks on the peninsula.

The current statement from Constantinople on the Dardanelles operations mentions only artillery firing through which the Turks claim to have driven off hostile warships and to have broken up infantry formations near Anafarta and Seddul Bahr.

A partial mobilization of Rumanian troops has been ordered to meet concentration of Austrian forces in Transylvania, according to reports from Athens. It is understood in Sofia that Germany has demanded permission for the passage of Austro-German troops through Rumanian territory and the delivery by Rumania of various supplies engaged amounting to \$40,000,000.

The tenseness of the Balkan situation is reported in Athens to be bringing Greece, Rumania and Serbia to consider joint action in case of an Austro-German attack on Rumania. Bulgaria is said not to be involved in the negotiations in view of the Turkish-Bulgarian agreement.

Discussion of changes in the Russian cabinet has been revived with the return of Premier Goremynkin from the headquarters of Emperor Nicholas. The broad program of the new liberal majority in the Duma for a form of legislation is considered unlikely by the government. Petrograd advises state.

HIS OWN DETECTIVE. GROCER CAPTURES DEFAULTY FRIEND

Nick Jamboz, from Woonsocket and other points east, met an old friend in the person of S. D. Pittu, of 599 Hancock avenue, a few weeks ago. The latter runs a grocery store in the West End. Nick was hard up and Pittu gave him a job in his store. After working for two weeks Nick proceeded to ransack the till and after procuring \$40 from the register he left for parts unknown.

While Pittu was walking down Main street Sunday afternoon he came across Nick. He then asked Nick to go out to his store and go back to work, adding that he would forgive him for his misdemeanor. They took Fairfield avenue as their course. On passing police headquarters Pittu grabbed Nick by the neck and dragged him into the station house where the charge of theft was placed against the man from Woonsocket.

In city court this morning Judge Frederic A. Bartlett continued the case until tomorrow for investigation. It is alleged that Jamboz is wanted in Woonsocket on a similar charge.

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 5:32 a. m.
Sun sets 6:05 p. m.
High water 2:17 p. m.
Moon sets 8:46 p. m.
Low water 8:28 p. m.

WEATHER FORECAST

New Haven, Sept. 14.—Forecast: Fair tonight, Wednesday partly cloudy followed by showers and cooler.

Connecticut: Probably fair tonight and Wednesday; moderate south winds.

The atmospheric conditions in the western districts have changed but little during the last 24 hours. In the western districts the center of low barometric pressure has moved from Colorado northward to Minnesota. It has caused unsettled, showery weather from the Rocky Mountains eastward to the eastern portion of the lake region. Several places reported thunderstorms. The temperatures are low in the western and high in the central districts. Freezing temperatures were reported from Nevada, Colorado, Montana and North Dakota.

Italy is inquiring for shrapnel steel in the American market.

BAD BREATH

is very annoying and is generally caused by a disordered stomach. CERTILAX, "The Certified Laxative," gets at the cause and removes it. CERTILAX acts gently but firmly on the bowels and liver, stimulating them to natural action, clearing the blood and purifying the entire system. They do all and more than Calomel and other harsh cathartics do without any bad after effects. CERTILAX contains nothing of a harmful or habit forming nature; they are made after the favorite formula of a specialist of New York City and have been selected as the best by more than five hundred physicians in New York, who prescribe them regularly in their practice. For sale at all drug stores, or sent direct on receipt of price—10c, 25c, 50c. Curtis Chemical Co., 117 E. 84th St., New York.

THE SMITH-MURRAY CO.

BRIDGEPORT'S BUSY CASH STORE.

Store open daily 8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Saturdays open until 9 P. M.

Big Purchase of Utica Sheets--

brings great opportunities.

Made by one of the best known mills in the country, the name of "Utica Sheets" is a familiar one to all housewives.

They are made of a heavy, linen finish cotton, torn and ironed. The reason for their low prices is that they are what is termed "Mill Seconds"—no holes, simply slight machine stains—the wear is not impaired.

A purchase of this sort—with its resulting low prices, represents an unusual opportunity for hotels, boarding houses and housewives to buy at a saving.

54 x 90 in. Bleached seamless sheets—65c quality—50c
63 x 90 in. Bleached seamless sheets—70c quality—55c
72 x 90 in. Bleached seamless sheets—75c quality—59c
81 x 90 in. Bleached seamless sheets—85c quality—69c

Just Arrived!

Fibre silk hosiery at

15c and 25c pr.

We have just received a case of the 25c quality fibre silk hose for women, in black and white. Subject to very slight imperfections that will not lessen their wearing qualities. Selling for 15c pr.

Also a small case of colored fibre silk hose of the 50c quality with very slight imperfections. These are in helio, brown, navy, old rose, white and black—for 25c pr.

THE SMITH-MURRAY CO.

At The Sign Of The Chimney.

BROOCHES

are one of the useful articles in jewelry and, if from our shop, will be found of lasting value. We only sell these in solid gold and can supply them from \$1.00 and upwards.

G. W. FAIRCHILD & SONS, Inc.

Established in 1865. Jewelers and Opticians

997 MAIN STREET, CORNER P. O. ARCADE.

REPAIRING AND REFINISHING OF JEWELRY

J. W. Connors Co.

Announce the Opening

of their new

Clothing and Furnishing Store

TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY)

AT 1154 MAIN ST.

You men (and ladies, too) of Bridgeport are invited to come in and inspect this new store, so brim full of good things for the man to wear—

Full of the Newest Clothes

For Fall—tastefully tailored, styled and stitched, in hundreds of attractive weaves. Clothes with the "made-to-order" look at these "ready-to-wear" prices

\$10—\$12—\$15—\$18—\$20

Full of Furnishings and Fixings—

Shirts—stiff and soft, silk and silk-like, plain and fancy at

\$1.00; \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00

Cravats—Collars—Socks—Underwear

New goods—New styles—New prices.

Store will be open from 7 until 10 Wednesday Evening for Visitors.

J. W. CONNORS CO.

1154 Main St. Near Golden Hill St.